

A
NEW CONSIGNMENT
OF
HATS
JUST ARRIVED.
M. Gains
HOTEL MANSIONS
3rd Floor,
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

A
NEW CONSIGNMENT
OF
HATS
JUST ARRIVED.
M. Gains
HOTEL MANSIONS
3rd Floor,
(over Messrs Kruse & Co.)

No. 14,289.

號一十月二年九零百九千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

日一十月正年元統宣

PRICE, \$8.00 Per Month.

Intimations

THORNE'S
OLD VAT

\$15
PER
CASE



As supplied
to the
House of
Commons.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN
HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA.
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, May 1, 1907.

Turf Topics.

The air being milder, the sky clearer and there being a welcome absence of rain this morning, a goodly number of spectators, including not a few ladies, were again in attendance at Happy Valley. The outside course was still closed and the sand track not yet dry, consequently the going, through the mud, was very heavy. The best gallop of the morning was done by Rove d'Or Rose, which pony covered a mile and a quarter in 2.55, last quarter under 31. Mr. Vido, I hear, has malaria fever and may not be well enough to ride during the Races. Mr. Gegg, too, is *hors de combat*, having sustained an injury to his leg from a kick and may not be seen on the course during the Race Days.

The following were the times taken:—
OLD FONES.
York Rose, one mile and a quarter, 36, 1.13, 1.47, 2.25, 2.50.
Spring Rose, one mile and a half, 40, 1.17, 1.54, 2.30, 3.06, 3.40.
Glorious Rose, one mile and a half, 41, 1.19, 1.52, 2.26, 3.0, 3.33.
Rubber Tree, one mile and a quarter, last mile, 39, 1.17, 1.52, 2.25.
Resignation, half mile, 38, 1.09.
Soudan, one mile, last three quarters, 37, 1.11, 1.45.
Astral, one mile, 38, 1.15, 1.51, 2.25.
Abolisher, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, 37, 1.18, 1.49, 2.24, 2.58.
Plym, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, 43, 1.24, 2.02, 3.07.
Kirkwood, one mile and a quarter, 37, 1.15, 1.54, 2.29, 3.03.
Heraldic, one mile, 40, 1.17, 1.52, 2.26.

DEBUT GRIFPINS.
Snowflake Rose, one mile and a quarter, 36, 1.10, 1.46, 2.23, 2.50.
Little Gem Rose, one mile and a quarter, 36, 1.12, 1.47, 2.24, 2.53.
Rove d'Or Rose, one mile and a quarter, 35, 1.10, 1.47, 2.23, 2.53.
Argyll, one mile, last three quarters, 36, 1.10, 1.44.
Fugitive II, one mile, 38, 1.15, 1.51, 2.23.
Dart, one mile, 35, 1.08, 1.42, 2.15.
Ferne and Garth, one mile and a half, 41, 1.10, 1.54, 2.30, 3.04, 3.38. Ferne won by about half a length.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFPINS.
Kiron, one mile and a quarter, 42, 1.18, 1.55, 2.33, 3.07.
Little Dot Rose and Killarney Rose, one mile and a quarter, the former winning in 37, 1.10, 1.46, 2.21, 2.53.
Barry and Sir Joseph, three quarters, 33, 1.06, 1.40. The grey just won.
Regret, three quarters, 29, 1.11, 1.45.
Jack Straw brought him home over the last three furlongs.
Black Sheep, one mile, 35, 1.10, 1.45, 2.22.
Bluebonnet, one mile, last three quarters, 38, 1.17, 1.51.
Slender Cockey, three quarters, 37, 1.12, 1.47.
Sturdy, Rystander and Mummery, half mile, 32, 1.05. Close finish.
Baghi Dua, one mile, Sandstone, three quarters, 38, 1.10, 1.45.
Hiccup, half mile, 36, 1.13.
Sirdar, three quarters, 36, 1.09, 1.42.
Highland Laddie, one mile, 38, 1.13, 1.51, 2.25.
Lygon, one mile, last three quarters, 38, 1.14, 1.50.
Turridge, one mile and a half, last mile and a quarter, 37, 1.13-2/5, 1.49, 2.24, 2.58-2/5.
Dunkerry, one mile, last three quarters, 36, 1.10-2/5, 1.44.
Gambler, one mile and a half, White Knight, one mile and a quarter, 40, 1.15, 1.52-2/5, 2.30-3/5, 3.05, 3.40. The latter won on the post.
Graysone and Constant, one mile, 35, 1.11, 1.45, 2.21. The latter won.
Butcher, one mile and a quarter, 39, 1.13, 1.49, 2.25, 3.01.

HOW A SOUTH AMERICAN MERCHANT WANTED OFF AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA.

There is always cause for alarm when a severe cold is accompanied by pain in the chest. Mr. H. L. La Grange, who is manager of a store at Jacksonville, O., is a believer in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. He says: "I had a boy in my employ who had been suffering from cold and a pain in the chest, and got so bad he had to go to bed. I had the doctor called and he used several other remedies, but he got no better. I finally tried Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in a short time he was up and about his work. We sell lots of it in the store. For sale by all chemists and druggists."

Business Notices.

W. S. BAILEY & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS

Engines, Boilers, Steam Pumps and Fittings.

KELVIN MOTOR, 7-9 H.P. FOR SALE.

Offices:—Hotel Mansions.

"SOUVENIR"
CALENDAR, BLOTTER AND NOTE-BOOK

UNIQUE AND USEFUL
EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE ONE.

REDUCED PRICE
TO CLEAR **\$1.00** TO CLEAR

PUBLISHED BY K. A. MASSEY.
Sold by BREWER Co., Ltd., KELLY & WALSH, Ltd., and at the
CHINA MAIL and the S. O. MORNING POST OFFICES.
Hongkong, December 12, 1908.

THEATRE ROYAL CITY HALL
BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

WILL PRESENT

"A Country Girl"

ON
FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
19th and 20th February, 1909.

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING at THE ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY
opens at 10 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY,
12th February.

Hongkong, February 3, 1909.

SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS
TAKEN IN PART EXCHANGE FOR OLIVERS.

A number of second-hand Typewriters, various makes, in good condition, for sale.

Apply, **ROMBACH & Co.,**
17a, Queen's Road Central,
Sole Agents for the 'OLIVER.'

Hongkong, December 12, 1907.

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DEVONIAN DINNER
will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL
on SATURDAY, 13th February, 1909, at
8 o'clock P.M.

Devonians wishing to attend are requested
to send in their names to
M. S. NORTHCOOTE,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, February 3, 1909.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS OF HONGKONG.

ANNUAL DINNER
to be held at the
HONGKONG HOTEL,
FRIDAY, February 26th, 1909.

MEMBERS desirous of attending please
communicate with the Secretary at an early
date.
A List is also posted in the Institute
Room.

Hongkong, February 9, 1909.

NIGHT STEAMER TO CANTON.

New Twin Screw Steamer,
S.S. SAN CHEUNG

Fitted throughout with Electric Light
and Fans supplied in all Cabins.
(Captain J. McGarry).

Leaves Hongkong for Canton at 9 P.M.
on SUNDAY, TUESDAY & THURSDAY.

Leaves Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 P.M. on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY.

Fare, 1st Class, \$3 single passage.
Meals, \$1 each.

Servants' passages must be paid for.
CHONG ON STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
No. 228, Des Vaux Road Central.

Singapore, November 24, 1908.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be
CLOSED for the transaction of Public
Business at 11.45 A.M. on TUESDAY,
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the
16th, 17th and 18th instant respectively.

Hongkong, February 10, 1909.

LEE CHEE WING & Co. 致
27, 28 and 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)
HONGKONG.

DEALERS IN
ALL SORTS OF COPPER, BRASS, STEEL,
IRON WARE, &c.

STEEL GRIDES AND TREES,
CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.
Suitable for
SHOPS, ENGINEERS AND HOUSE BUILDERS.

TELEPHONE No. 769.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

ALL the Latest Improvements towards
Lasting Workmanship, and Painless
Operations. No Charge for Examination.
Fees Moderate. DIPLOMA, TOKIO.

DR. T. YAMASAKI

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Post Office).

Hongkong, November 13, 1908.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

PROPOSED BOWLING MATCH.

A SILVER CUP VALUE \$50 WILL BE COMPETED FOR UPON THE HOTEL BOWLING ALLEYS,
on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of February.
The Entrance Fee will be 50 cents and Twenty Entries are required, the contestants to consist of
10 Civilians and 5 Bowlers each from the Naval and Military Services.
For further particulars apply
MANAGER.

Business Notices.

BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

SAVE FUEL BY COVERING YOUR BOILERS AND STEAMPIPES

WITH
BELL'S ASBESTOS NON-CONDUCTING COMPOSITION.

ESTIMATES GIVEN
FOR WORK FINISHED COMPLETE.

OR SUPPLIED IN
Bags of 1 cwt. each.

OFFICE:—
4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEPHONE No. 501.

T. KILGUS, ASBESTOS, HONGKONG.

Telephone 97.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT

STOCKTAKING SALE

NOW PROCEEDING.

GREAT REDUCTIONS

IN
BLOUSES, UNDERSKIRTS,
COSTUMES, HATS, etc.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MEE CHEUNG & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

SPLENDID PICTURES

of the
AMERICAN FLEET AT AMOY.

STUDIO—108 HOUSE STREET. STORE—BRACONSFIELD ABOARDS.

1908

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

UNRIVALED FOR COMFORT AND COUSINE.

THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.

MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.

BAND AT Tiffin & DINNER. A. F. DAVIES, Manager.

1908

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the "Tramway" Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-east Winds in Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent islands for forty miles.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Terms:—From \$5 per day. Telegraphic Add: "Peaceful."

Town Office: 4, DES VAUX ROAD.

Hongkong, February 8, 1909.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel. Recently renovated and under entirely

New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine, under the

supervision of an experienced French Chef.

PARTICULARS AND RATES on application to **MANAGER.**

L. GANEAU, Proprietor. N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager.

Hongkong, October 3, 1908.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 187.

Mrs M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

CUISINE under European Supervision. Grills at short notice. Private Bar and

Billiard Rooms. Monthly Rates for Tiffin and Dinner.

Telephone Address "COMFORT" HONGKONG.

M. MATTHEW, Proprietress.

Hongkong, September 24, 1907.

HOTEL BALTIMORE,

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET

(off Flower Street, opposite the Post Office).

(UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT).

First-Class Comfortable, Private, Family Boarding Residence and Tourist Hotel.

Lefty and Aisy Rooms. Good Cuisine. Centrally situated, easy reach of business

parts of the town. Home Comfort. Terms Moderate.

Apply to **MANAGERESS, Mrs E. ROGERS,**

"HOTEL BALTIMORE,"

or Mrs WHITE, "ENTLAND HOUSE," Proprietress.

Hongkong, August 25, 1908.

Business Notices.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$5.50 per Cask, ex Factory

In Bags of 250 lbs. net, \$3.45 per Bag, ex Factory.

Shewan, Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

FAIRALL & CO.

Are Showing a Further Consignment of

New Millinery,

etc., etc.

Ex S.S. 'NORE'

Suitable for the Race Season.

7 & 9, PEDDER STREET. TELEPHONE 544.

RACES.

Paris-made nice Artistic Sterling Silver Race Cups.

Single and double handed Race Watches.

Military, Marine and Race Binocular Glasses.

Nice Selection of Diamond Jewellery.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

24, Queen's Road Central, Opposite General Post Office.

Hongkong, January 28, 1909.

Cruikshank's Cough Remedy

A Valuable Remedy for Influenza, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, and

all diseases of the Chest and Lungs—Price \$1.00 per Bottle.

Aniseed and Licorice Cough Balsam

For the Relief of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and Soreness of the

Chest—50 cts. and \$1.00.

Martin's Mixture

A specific for Influenza, Hay Fever, Cold in the Head—Price \$1.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Further Experiences of an Irish

R.M., by Somerville and Ross \$1.75

The Ghost Kings, by H. Rider

Haggard ... 1.75

The War in the Air, by H. G. Wells

A Spirit in Prison, by R. H. H. ... 1.75

The Firmaments, by F. Marion

Crawford ... 1.75

The Diva's Baby, by F. Marion

Crawford ... 1.75

Round the Fire Stories, by A. Conan

Doyle ... 1.75

Mirage, by C. Temple Thurston ... 1.75

Wroth, by A. and E. Castle ... 1.75

The Sexual Life of Our Time in Its

Relations to Modern Civilization,

by Ivan Bloch, M.D. ... \$17.00

Transactions of the Third Inter-

national Congress of the History of

Religion, 2 Vols. ... 17.00

Sketches of Rulers of India, by G.

D. Orwell, 4 Vols. ... 7.00

Ralph Connor's Life of Dr. Robert-

son, Missionary Statesman of

Canada ... 2.75

The Red Problem, by W. B. Boel-

ter, Illus. ... 2.75

Sport and Athletics in 1908, An

Annual Register of Results in all

important events ... 4.50

Hydro Electric Practice, by H. A.

E. O. Van Schen ... 20.00

Travel and Exploration, Part I. ...

Strange Stories from a Chinese

Studio, Translated and Annotated by

H. A. Giles ... 3.00

New Wall Map of the Cheap Edition

Philippine Islands, Scale 1:1,115,000,

by C. W. Hodgson ... 14.00

THE DADE 'LOOSE LEAF' ALPHABETIC

BOOKS

Full information and Prospectuses upon

application.

TOBACCO—

ARDATH 'SPECIAL'

ARDATH Mild, Medium and Full

Strength.

GRAVEN MIXTURE.

CIGARETTES:—

STATE EXPRESS \$50.

STATE EXPRESS DE LUXE.

STATE EXPRESS \$90.

QUO VADIS.

SAVOIR'S EGYPTIAN.

Mr. Tost

7-14-68 - 10:00 AM

Last Few Days of POWELL'S CASH SALE.

Mond y, Feb. 8th
TO
Saturday, Feb. 13th
Further
Reductions.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

LAST 3 NIGHTS
Start be afraid of Rain as Special
Cars will carry you to the
Circus and the Spacious New
Tent will keep you dry.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
WILLIAM SCHULTZ
WHICH WILL ATTEMPT THE MARVELLOUS FEAT
OF
LOOPING THE OPEN LOOP.

FRIDAY NIGHT, FEB. 12th,
A WELL-KNOWN LOCAL GENTLEMAN WILL
ENTER THE RING OF TIGERS
ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR TRAINER.

LAST MATINEE!
SATURDAY, 13th February, at 3.30 p.m.
Doors open at 2.30 p.m.
Children Half-price at Matinee only.

N.B.—A Special Service of Cars will run
between the Post Office and the Circus
before and after the performance.
Booking at ROBINSON PIANO Co., Ltd.
COL. R. LOVE, Manager.
Hongkong, January 11, 1909.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR CONCERT
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, at 9.15 p.m.,
in the
CITY HALL.
Tickets, \$3.00 at the Robinson Piano Co.

The entire proceeds will be given to the
Cathedral Organ Fund for which the sum of
\$1000 is needed.
Hongkong, February 3, 1909.

A SPECIAL PROGRAMME
AMONG the many Beautiful Pictures
that will be shown
T-O-N-I-G-H-T

will also be exhibited the Sensational and
New Film of
SHANGHAI VIEWS IN SIX PARTS.

1 The Band taken from the Electric Tram.
2 Flanking Road at Mid-day.
3 Foot-Ball Match at the Shanghai Race
Course, First Round of the Skottow
Challenge Cup. P. line vs. Recreation
Club played on the 6th December, 1908.

4 The Shanghai Cathedral on a Sunday
Morning.
5 Some of our Clients.
6 Church at Flanking Road on—Sunday
Morning.

VICTORIA CINEMATOPH. HONGKONG
Hongkong, December 23, 1907. 1745

ALEXANDRA CINEMATOPH. HONGKONG
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET—
CORNER OF HOUSAIN-ALL—NEAR CLOCK
TOWER.

The Coolest and most Central Hall.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
EVERY MONDAY & THURSDAY.
These Films have never been shown in
Hongkong by any other Cinematograph.

—Hours: 7 to 11 p.m.
Admission \$1.50, 80 cts, and 50 cts.
Hongkong, January 26, 1909. 1119

GARMICHAEL AND
CLARKE,
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND
SURVEYORS.
2, Queen's Building, Hongkong.
25, QUEEN ALLEY, SINGAPORE.

CHINA ADDRESS
GARMICHAEL, HONGKONG.
GARMICHAEL, SINGAPORE.
Order Direct—SINGAPORE: 104, RAFFLES
Bldg. 4th and 5th Floors.
Ladies' Building, Singapore: 1st Floor.
Telok Ayer St. 111.

NEW PIANOS

ON HIRE
AT
\$10 PER MONTH.

Tuning and Regular
Attention Inclusive.

S. MOUTRIE & Co.,
LIMITED.
Hongkong, April 16, 1907.



A. S. WATSON
& Co., Ltd.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure

Malt Whiskies distilled in

Scotland

OF

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

PER DOZEN.....\$16.50.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

STOUT.

in Pints and Splits.

AND

Light Ale.

in Pints and Splits.

A HIGH-CLASS ENGLISH ALE.

FRESH SHIPMENT

JUST ARRIVED.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING AND

KEWLEIGH DISPENSARY

THE CITY OF PARIS,
2, PRINCE STREET.
PHONE No. 534.

Ready made Day and Even-
ing Gowns, Paris Models
in Hats and Toques,
Laces, Trimmings, Under-
clothing, Boots and Shoes,
Hosiery and Gloves, etc.,
etc.

MARRIAGE.
KORNER-PURCELL.—At St. John's Ca-
thedral, Hongkong, on February 11th,
1909, by the Rev. F. T. Johnson, M.A.,
ARNOLD, son of Mr and Mrs Gus av Koh-
ler, of Walsrode, Hannover, Germany, to
ROSINA, daughter of Mr and Mrs Piero
Harris-Furcell, of Shanghai.

MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.
Miscellaneous
10 a.m.—Booking for 'A Country Girl'
opera.
10.30 a.m.—Military Gun Practice.
Goods per Canton to undelivered after
this date subject to rent.
Goods per Sberia undelivered at Noon
on this date subject to rent.

Auctions.
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Messrs Jay's
Whole Stock-in-Trade at No. 14, Des
Vaux Road.
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain,
&c., at Mr Geo. P. Lamont's Sales
Rooms.

Amusements.
9 p.m.—Barnston's Grand Circus at
Casuarina Bay.
9.15 p.m.—Choir Concert at City Hall.

General Memoranda.

SATURDAY, February 13:—
11 a.m.—Auction of Svatow Dywan Work
at Mr Geo. P. Lamont's Sales Rooms.
8 p.m.—Devonian Dinner at Hongkong
Hotel.

MONDAY, February 15:—
2.45 p.m.—Auction of Household Furni-
ture, &c., at Mr J. B. Scott's residence,
Glenelg, Kowloon (back of Canton
Villas).

WEDNESDAY, February 17:—
Goods per Benice undelivered after
this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, February 19:—
9 p.m.—Performance by Hongkong
Amateur Dramatic Club in City Hall.

SATURDAY, February 20:—
Noon.—Meeting of The Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation, at the
City Hall.

MONDAY, February 22:—
Noon.—Meeting of Hongkong & Wham-
poa Dock Co., at Co.'s Offices.
Noon.—Tenders for the supply of Pro-
visions will be received by Head Quarter
Offices, Victoria Barracks.

FRIDAY, February 26:—
Noon.—Tenders for the supply of Pro-
visions will be received by Deputy Vic-
trolling Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be
addressed to THE EDITOR.
Letters relating to business should be address-
ed to THE MANAGERS.

Correspondents must forward their names
and addresses with any communications ad-
dressed to the Editor, not for publication but
as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written
on one side of the paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that
have already appeared in other papers will be
inserted.

Orders for extra copies of 'THE CHINA MAIL'
should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day after
publication. After that hour the supply is
limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per
copy.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on Pages 1, 2, 3, 4 and 7, should be sent to the
Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11
a.m. New Advertisements should be sent in
before 3 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are
not ordered for a fixed period will be continued
until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Mail, Hongkong.
Telephone No. 22.

The China Mail

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1909.

CHARLES DARWIN.

FEBRUARY 12th, 1809, was the natal day

of CHARLES DARWIN—one hundred years
ago to-morrow. The birthday of a distinguished man is a
convenient season at which to take note

of his life-work and character. Unless
that life has been unusually prolonged
a sufficient interval has elapsed since
his death to allow us dispassionately to
appraise that work at its true value, to

predict with some degree of certainty
the position it will hold in the future
amidst that of his contemporaries and to
judge of the influence he has exerted

upon his contemporaries. From the dis-
turbance of the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

Although creating something like a
revolution in the mode of thought of
previous investigators of natural science
it was met by them (there was one
notable exception) with a chorus of
praise and very little of wholesome cri-
ticism and cautious doubt. By the
orthodox on the other hand it was
met with crude ridicule and unstinted
abuse. If the behaviour of the latter
was absurd and unworthy of serious
thinkers, that of the former was
excessive and false, and led to
deplorable results. Forgetful of the fact
that the work was the result of twenty
years of collecting and collating an
almost innumerable number of isolated
facts, and was in reality a hypothesis
depending for its support purely upon
the wide range and diversity of
phenomena which it explained or
elucidated, they at once assumed it to
be an immutable law of nature, a claim
which Darwin had never advanced for
it, and then perceiving that it was
capable of being applied in various
directions remote from natural history
proceeded to do so in full confidence
that the Law of Evolution would bear
whatever weight they chose to put
upon it. It is usual in the present day
to say that the theories of Darwin are less
securely held now than they were
some thirty years ago, but this is
not the fact. It is rather that the
hasty, ill-considered additions of others
have brought discredit on Darwinism,
from which it has had to be purged, and
although it must be admitted that
some useful emendations have been
made by later naturalists, the whole
credit of diverting the thought of
philosophers into a new and fruitful
channel must ever continue to be his.

Gradually no doubt the opinions of the
present day are being freed from these
secrections and brought back to the
condition Darwin would have desired to
have had them from the first. Equally
the virulence of the attack from the
other side has lost much of its sting, so
that no one now confounds Darwinism
with Atheism as was common in the
sixties and seventies. Possibly this
violent opposition was largely due to the
unwarrantable extension of the Dar-
winian law of evolution to ethics and
to religion by his early admirers.

We can readily understand that the
opposition of St. George
MIVART, an able naturalist and a sincere
Roman Catholic, for instance, was great-
ly increased and embittered by such in-
discretion. But in all the heated con-
troversy the physically feeble and infirm
Darwin took no part. His work was to
observe, to compare and to experiment,
and having patiently piled up his data
to give the world the benefit of his de-
ductions and generalizations, he was
unlike of adulation or abuse, confident
that his methods would lead him to the
truth, and that posterity would do justice
to him. Thus eighty years, which a more
vehement debater might have employed
in discussion or in defending his
conclusions, he calmly spent on
researches ending in the publication of
"Variation of Animals and Plants
under Domestication" and three more
years were devoted to the "Descent of
Man," and so on till the end. One
cannot too much admire this calmness
and patience which is now only reaping
its reward. The few words in which
he sums up the character of his early
friend, Professor Huxley, may with
great justice be applied to himself.

"His knowledge was great in botany,
entomology, chemistry, mineralogy and
geology. His strongest taste was to
draw conclusions from long continued
observations. His judgment was excel-
lent and his whole mind well balanced."
To which we must add, what he
demanded of himself, that he possessed
great original genius in dealing with the
most abstruse subjects.

disturbing controversies which in-
variably surround the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

Although creating something like a
revolution in the mode of thought of
previous investigators of natural science
it was met by them (there was one
notable exception) with a chorus of
praise and very little of wholesome cri-
ticism and cautious doubt. By the
orthodox on the other hand it was
met with crude ridicule and unstinted
abuse. If the behaviour of the latter
was absurd and unworthy of serious
thinkers, that of the former was
excessive and false, and led to
deplorable results. Forgetful of the fact
that the work was the result of twenty
years of collecting and collating an
almost innumerable number of isolated
facts, and was in reality a hypothesis
depending for its support purely upon
the wide range and diversity of
phenomena which it explained or
elucidated, they at once assumed it to
be an immutable law of nature, a claim
which Darwin had never advanced for
it, and then perceiving that it was
capable of being applied in various
directions remote from natural history
proceeded to do so in full confidence
that the Law of Evolution would bear
whatever weight they chose to put
upon it. It is usual in the present day
to say that the theories of Darwin are less
securely held now than they were
some thirty years ago, but this is
not the fact. It is rather that the
hasty, ill-considered additions of others
have brought discredit on Darwinism,
from which it has had to be purged, and
although it must be admitted that
some useful emendations have been
made by later naturalists, the whole
credit of diverting the thought of
philosophers into a new and fruitful
channel must ever continue to be his.

Gradually no doubt the opinions of the
present day are being freed from these
secrections and brought back to the
condition Darwin would have desired to
have had them from the first. Equally
the virulence of the attack from the
other side has lost much of its sting, so
that no one now confounds Darwinism
with Atheism as was common in the
sixties and seventies. Possibly this
violent opposition was largely due to the
unwarrantable extension of the Dar-
winian law of evolution to ethics and
to religion by his early admirers.

We can readily understand that the
opposition of St. George
MIVART, an able naturalist and a sincere
Roman Catholic, for instance, was great-
ly increased and embittered by such in-
discretion. But in all the heated con-
troversy the physically feeble and infirm
Darwin took no part. His work was to
observe, to compare and to experiment,
and having patiently piled up his data
to give the world the benefit of his de-
ductions and generalizations, he was
unlike of adulation or abuse, confident
that his methods would lead him to the
truth, and that posterity would do justice
to him. Thus eighty years, which a more
vehement debater might have employed
in discussion or in defending his
conclusions, he calmly spent on
researches ending in the publication of
"Variation of Animals and Plants
under Domestication" and three more
years were devoted to the "Descent of
Man," and so on till the end. One
cannot too much admire this calmness
and patience which is now only reaping
its reward. The few words in which
he sums up the character of his early
friend, Professor Huxley, may with
great justice be applied to himself.

"His knowledge was great in botany,
entomology, chemistry, mineralogy and
geology. His strongest taste was to
draw conclusions from long continued
observations. His judgment was excel-
lent and his whole mind well balanced."
To which we must add, what he
demanded of himself, that he possessed
great original genius in dealing with the
most abstruse subjects.

disturbing controversies which in-
variably surround the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

Although creating something like a
revolution in the mode of thought of
previous investigators of natural science
it was met by them (there was one
notable exception) with a chorus of
praise and very little of wholesome cri-
ticism and cautious doubt. By the
orthodox on the other hand it was
met with crude ridicule and unstinted
abuse. If the behaviour of the latter
was absurd and unworthy of serious
thinkers, that of the former was
excessive and false, and led to
deplorable results. Forgetful of the fact
that the work was the result of twenty
years of collecting and collating an
almost innumerable number of isolated
facts, and was in reality a hypothesis
depending for its support purely upon
the wide range and diversity of
phenomena which it explained or
elucidated, they at once assumed it to
be an immutable law of nature, a claim
which Darwin had never advanced for
it, and then perceiving that it was
capable of being applied in various
directions remote from natural history
proceeded to do so in full confidence
that the Law of Evolution would bear
whatever weight they chose to put
upon it. It is usual in the present day
to say that the theories of Darwin are less
securely held now than they were
some thirty years ago, but this is
not the fact. It is rather that the
hasty, ill-considered additions of others
have brought discredit on Darwinism,
from which it has had to be purged, and
although it must be admitted that
some useful emendations have been
made by later naturalists, the whole
credit of diverting the thought of
philosophers into a new and fruitful
channel must ever continue to be his.

Gradually no doubt the opinions of the
present day are being freed from these
secrections and brought back to the
condition Darwin would have desired to
have had them from the first. Equally
the virulence of the attack from the
other side has lost much of its sting, so
that no one now confounds Darwinism
with Atheism as was common in the
sixties and seventies. Possibly this
violent opposition was largely due to the
unwarrantable extension of the Dar-
winian law of evolution to ethics and
to religion by his early admirers.

We can readily understand that the
opposition of St. George
MIVART, an able naturalist and a sincere
Roman Catholic, for instance, was great-
ly increased and embittered by such in-
discretion. But in all the heated con-
troversy the physically feeble and infirm
Darwin took no part. His work was to
observe, to compare and to experiment,
and having patiently piled up his data
to give the world the benefit of his de-
ductions and generalizations, he was
unlike of adulation or abuse, confident
that his methods would lead him to the
truth, and that posterity would do justice
to him. Thus eighty years, which a more
vehement debater might have employed
in discussion or in defending his
conclusions, he calmly spent on
researches ending in the publication of
"Variation of Animals and Plants
under Domestication" and three more
years were devoted to the "Descent of
Man," and so on till the end. One
cannot too much admire this calmness
and patience which is now only reaping
its reward. The few words in which
he sums up the character of his early
friend, Professor Huxley, may with
great justice be applied to himself.

"His knowledge was great in botany,
entomology, chemistry, mineralogy and
geology. His strongest taste was to
draw conclusions from long continued
observations. His judgment was excel-
lent and his whole mind well balanced."
To which we must add, what he
demanded of himself, that he possessed
great original genius in dealing with the
most abstruse subjects.

disturbing controversies which in-
variably surround the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

Although creating something like a
revolution in the mode of thought of
previous investigators of natural science
it was met by them (there was one
notable exception) with a chorus of
praise and very little of wholesome cri-
ticism and cautious doubt. By the
orthodox on the other hand it was
met with crude ridicule and unstinted
abuse. If the behaviour of the latter
was absurd and unworthy of serious
thinkers, that of the former was
excessive and false, and led to
deplorable results. Forgetful of the fact
that the work was the result of twenty
years of collecting and collating an
almost innumerable number of isolated
facts, and was in reality a hypothesis
depending for its support purely upon
the wide range and diversity of
phenomena which it explained or
elucidated, they at once assumed it to
be an immutable law of nature, a claim
which Darwin had never advanced for
it, and then perceiving that it was
capable of being applied in various
directions remote from natural history
proceeded to do so in full confidence
that the Law of Evolution would bear
whatever weight they chose to put
upon it. It is usual in the present day
to say that the theories of Darwin are less
securely held now than they were
some thirty years ago, but this is
not the fact. It is rather that the
hasty, ill-considered additions of others
have brought discredit on Darwinism,
from which it has had to be purged, and
although it must be admitted that
some useful emendations have been
made by later naturalists, the whole
credit of diverting the thought of
philosophers into a new and fruitful
channel must ever continue to be his.

Gradually no doubt the opinions of the
present day are being freed from these
secrections and brought back to the
condition Darwin would have desired to
have had them from the first. Equally
the virulence of the attack from the
other side has lost much of its sting, so
that no one now confounds Darwinism
with Atheism as was common in the
sixties and seventies. Possibly this
violent opposition was largely due to the
unwarrantable extension of the Dar-
winian law of evolution to ethics and
to religion by his early admirers.

We can readily understand that the
opposition of St. George
MIVART, an able naturalist and a sincere
Roman Catholic, for instance, was great-
ly increased and embittered by such in-
discretion. But in all the heated con-
troversy the physically feeble and infirm
Darwin took no part. His work was to
observe, to compare and to experiment,
and having patiently piled up his data
to give the world the benefit of his de-
ductions and generalizations, he was
unlike of adulation or abuse, confident
that his methods would lead him to the
truth, and that posterity would do justice
to him. Thus eighty years, which a more
vehement debater might have employed
in discussion or in defending his
conclusions, he calmly spent on
researches ending in the publication of
"Variation of Animals and Plants
under Domestication" and three more
years were devoted to the "Descent of
Man," and so on till the end. One
cannot too much admire this calmness
and patience which is now only reaping
its reward. The few words in which
he sums up the character of his early
friend, Professor Huxley, may with
great justice be applied to himself.

"His knowledge was great in botany,
entomology, chemistry, mineralogy and
geology. His strongest taste was to
draw conclusions from long continued
observations. His judgment was excel-
lent and his whole mind well balanced."
To which we must add, what he
demanded of himself, that he possessed
great original genius in dealing with the
most abstruse subjects.

disturbing controversies which in-
variably surround the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

Although creating something like a
revolution in the mode of thought of
previous investigators of natural science
it was met by them (there was one
notable exception) with a chorus of
praise and very little of wholesome cri-
ticism and cautious doubt. By the
orthodox on the other hand it was
met with crude ridicule and unstinted
abuse. If the behaviour of the latter
was absurd and unworthy of serious
thinkers, that of the former was
excessive and false, and led to
deplorable results. Forgetful of the fact
that the work was the result of twenty
years of collecting and collating an
almost innumerable number of isolated
facts, and was in reality a hypothesis
depending for its support purely upon
the wide range and diversity of
phenomena which it explained or
elucidated, they at once assumed it to
be an immutable law of nature, a claim
which Darwin had never advanced for
it, and then perceiving that it was
capable of being applied in various
directions remote from natural history
proceeded to do so in full confidence
that the Law of Evolution would bear
whatever weight they chose to put
upon it. It is usual in the present day
to say that the theories of Darwin are less
securely held now than they were
some thirty years ago, but this is
not the fact. It is rather that the
hasty, ill-considered additions of others
have brought discredit on Darwinism,
from which it has had to be purged, and
although it must be admitted that
some useful emendations have been
made by later naturalists, the whole
credit of diverting the thought of
philosophers into a new and fruitful
channel must ever continue to be his.

Gradually no doubt the opinions of the
present day are being freed from these
secrections and brought back to the
condition Darwin would have desired to
have had them from the first. Equally
the virulence of the attack from the
other side has lost much of its sting, so
that no one now confounds Darwinism
with Atheism as was common in the
sixties and seventies. Possibly this
violent opposition was largely due to the
unwarrantable extension of the Dar-
winian law of evolution to ethics and
to religion by his early admirers.

We can readily understand that the
opposition of St. George
MIVART, an able naturalist and a sincere
Roman Catholic, for instance, was great-
ly increased and embittered by such in-
discretion. But in all the heated con-
troversy the physically feeble and infirm
Darwin took no part. His work was to
observe, to compare and to experiment,
and having patiently piled up his data
to give the world the benefit of his de-
ductions and generalizations, he was
unlike of adulation or abuse, confident
that his methods would lead him to the
truth, and that posterity would do justice
to him. Thus eighty years, which a more
vehement debater might have employed
in discussion or in defending his
conclusions, he calmly spent on
researches ending in the publication of
"Variation of Animals and Plants
under Domestication" and three more
years were devoted to the "Descent of
Man," and so on till the end. One
cannot too much admire this calmness
and patience which is now only reaping
its reward. The few words in which
he sums up the character of his early
friend, Professor Huxley, may with
great justice be applied to himself.

"His knowledge was great in botany,
entomology, chemistry, mineralogy and
geology. His strongest taste was to
draw conclusions from long continued
observations. His judgment was excel-
lent and his whole mind well balanced."
To which we must add, what he
demanded of himself, that he possessed
great original genius in dealing with the
most abstruse subjects.

disturbing controversies which in-
variably surround the opinions of those
who have wrought great changes in the
mode of thought of their age. If this is
true of all it is particularly so of Darwin.

The "Origin of Species," the work on
which his fame must mainly rest, was
published exactly fifty years ago and
was received in a very unusual manner.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-morrow marks the centenary of the
birth of Charles Darwin and Abraham
Lincoln.

The Chinese papers are fearing lest
the plague makes its way from Tongshan
to Peking this spring.

Winter is said to be breaking up in
North China very early this year, the river
at Tientsin being full of thawing ice.

Mr William Loeb, junior, ex-secretary
to President Roosevelt, is stated to have
been appointed Collector for the Port of
New York.

The cargo of silk shipped on board the
M. M. s.s. Ernest Simons, which left this
port on January 4, was delivered in Lyons
on February 8.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

GENERAL GRATIFICATION
OVER RECENT DEVELOP-
MENTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail:
Copyright protected under
Ordinance 5 of 1884)

London, February 11.

Tuesday's speeches at Berlin, coupled with the conclusion of the Franco-German agreement, which has been hailed with the greatest satisfaction in Paris and Berlin, has produced general gratification, denoting a real advance in the prospects of European peace.

ONLY DISMISSAL FOR
CHAN PIK.

(Wah Tin Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, February 10.

Owing to the earnest entreaty of Prince Ching, Chan Pik has escaped any punishment other than his dismissal.

THE LATE VICEROY OF
CANION.

(Wah Tin Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, February 10.

Since the dismissal of Yuan Shih-kai the attention of the Grand Councilors has been directed efforts towards the restoration of the late Viceroy of Canton, Shun Chen Hsun.

CHINESE OFFICIAL
CHANGES.NEW PRESIDENT OF BOARD
OF COMMUNICATIONS.

(Wah Tin Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, February 10.

Chu Shih-chiang, Viceroy of Manchuria, has been appointed President of the Board of Communications, and Hai Liang, Viceroy of Yunnan, is appointed to succeed him.

The Viceroyship of Yunnan is given to Li King Hsi, nephew of the late Marquis Li Hsiang-chang. Prince Chin, eldest son of Prince Ching, has been appointed Tartar-General of the Yellow Banner.

CENSOR CHAO'S
DISMISSAL.EFFORTS TO RESTORE HIM TO
OFFICE.

(Wah Tin Yat Po's Service.)

Peking, February 10.

The Prince Regent desires to restore Censor Chao Kai-hin to office, and has consulted the Grand Councilors on the matter.

(Note—Censor Chao was dismissed for denouncing Prince Ching and his eldest son to the late Empress Dowager.)

AN ORDINANCE OVERLOOKED.

Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, at the Supreme Court, to-day, said that Mr Justice Gompertz and himself had intended to give judgment in a bankruptcy case that morning, but Mr Almada had very properly drawn their Lordships' attention to an ordinance bearing on the case which had been overlooked and therefore the question would have to be re-considered.

CLAIM FOR MONEY LENT.

The Wing Shing Steamship Co., sued Ng Yon Ha, before Mr Justice Gompertz, at the Supreme Court, this morning, for \$1,000, being money lent to Ng George and Chan Poo Hing and guaranteed by the defendant.

Mr P. W. Golding appeared for the plaintiff and Mr G. K. Hall for the defendant. Mr Golding said that it appeared that defendant and the two others mentioned were interested in a venture with respect to some timber. A loan of \$1,000 was requested from the plaintiff which was to be paid immediately. The money was duly loaned and guaranteed by the defendant.

Evidence was then called. Cross-examined by Mr Hall Bruton complainant admitted that he had been arrested a day or two previously for an action of \$2,000 and he had paid the money immediately. It was an action brought by the defendants' husband.

It transpired in the course of cross-examination that the company comprised more than twenty partners and not being duly registered under the ordinance the plaintiff was non-suited.

THE BANDMANN COMEDY
COMPANY.

The theatre-going public will be pleased to hear that the Bandmann Comedy Company are to pay the Colony a return visit, opening at the Theatre Royal on Saturday, 27th February, with Moore's great sensational play "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray." The story of the company will be limited to six nights, and their repertoire includes such places as "Barrie's The Little Minister," and "Kipling's The Light that Failed." They are having a most successful season in Manila, and we have no doubt some success will attend their coming to Hong Kong here.

THE TRUE CONSTRUCTION
OF A WILL.

The Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, at the Supreme Court, this morning, delivered judgment in the case in which Jose Maria Place da Silva sued Maria Antonia Place da Silva with regard to the true construction of a will.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr H. K. Holmes, was for the plaintiffs and the Hon. Mr H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr Otto Kung Sing, was for the defendant.

His Lordship said—Mr da Silva died leaving a will in which this clause appears: "I give, devise and bequeath to my wife, Maria Antonia Place da Silva, as long as she remains widow, all my household furniture, jewellery, silverware, electroplated ware, library, philosophical instruments, chemical instruments, and effects of every description for her use, and she may dispose of them as she thinks fit." This was subject to a special bequest of the piano to his daughter, and to a collection of coins which he desired should be treated as heirlooms. I have to decide whether her husband's willow an absolute interest in this property, as would appear from the last words of the clause giving her a power of disposition, or whether it is only an interest so long as she remains a widow, which would deprive her of any power of disposition, and would make an inventory necessary for the purpose of checking any action which she might take with regard to them. It appears that some small trinkets have been given by her to some of her children on the assumption that she had an absolute right of disposition. I am of opinion in the first place that the words "she may dispose of them as she thinks fit" mean "she may dispose of them as she thinks fit." Therefore, apparently we have two sentences in the same part of the will which are in contradiction. For the family it is argued, and I think very plausibly, that if the power of disposition were maintained it would nullify the words "so long as she remains a widow," because it would enable the widow, for example, to give this property to a man whom she intended to marry the next day. But this is a priori argument, and may be met by another, she might find herself in financial difficulties from which the sale of some of this property might relieve her, and she would be unable to do so though apparently her husband intended to give her power to dispose of it. I was referred to a good many cases by both sides, but in deciding the question I need not go beyond two elementary principles: the first, that I must discover the true intention of the testator and give effect to it; the second, which is given in Williams, ninth edition, page 924—"the Court is bound to give effect to every word of the will, without change or rejection provided an effect can be given to it, not inconsistent with the general intent of the whole will taken together."

Now, although all the other clauses of the will give the wife an interest in all the different kinds of property "so long as she remains a widow," I do not think that I am bound to construe the fifth clause in the same way, and thus reject the last words of it. The insertion of these words is intelligent meaning to the clause "giving effect to every word without change or rejection." I have given the question much thought, and I have come to the conclusion that I can do so; people who make wills, though the lay does thus "testators" are still human beings, and they are apt to believe that what has gone on, and is going on while they are alive, can go on uninterrupted after they are dead. I do not find it very difficult to imagine that a husband, reposing all confidence in his wife, should in some respects continue to repose that confidence in her when he is writing his will, expecting her to justify it after his death. Mr da Silva's intention through the will is to my mind clearly manifested: his wife is to continue his position as head of the family, and to enjoy his property in the same way as he himself did while he was alive. With regard to the bulk of his property he makes an ultimate disposition in no more than carrying out his original intentions when he invested his money in shares. With regard to the furniture and other moveables, he desires the wife to have the same control over it as he had himself, and she may dispose of it as she might dispose of it. He does not want her, it is true, to have it should she marry again, but so long as she does not marry again it means to me that he intended to repose sufficient confidence in her not to dispose of it entirely; so he has given her a power of disposition while she remains a widow, which he believes she will exercise reasonably; but if she marries again, then her power over it is to cease. It is to be noticed that there is no special gift with regard to the furniture, etc.; it would be in the event of her death or re-marriage, go into the general personal estate. I do not think this is unreasonable, and certainly the young wife, the affable Mrs da Silva, has done nothing which would lead me to suppose that she takes any other view than the one I have expressed, though of course, in view of these proceedings, she has been compelled to claim the full benefit of the last words of the clause. Nothing that she has done would have justified hostile proceedings; but I am told, and I hope it is so, that this is a friendly suit, and all parties desire my opinion which I will now try to give formal expression to. I believe the testator's intention has been to give his widow a reasonable power of disposal of these things so long as she remains a widow. The reason seemed to me a question of the court, and should the family think that any disposition of the furniture which she may make in the future is unreasonable, as, for example, if she were getting rid of it all, then they must apply to the Court to stop it. It seems to me, however, that this expression of my views as to the testator's intention will check, on the one hand, Mrs da Silva from making such an unreasonable disposition of the property as her late husband would disapprove of, though I do not mean to suggest that she has any such intention; and on the other hand will check the family from making any application which the Court may think unreasonable to stop such dispositions as she may choose to make. This, I think, should be a sufficient guide to the conduct of all parties for the future and prevent unseemly family disputes in a matter which to my mind seems exceedingly plain.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY
ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.

EVERY mother should know that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is perfectly safe for children to take, as it contains nothing harmful. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

CHINESE TURKESTAN.

[BY H. DORRING.]

Early in 1905 when my superior, the Rev. G. H. Bondfield, agent of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for China, expressed his intention to send me up to the Hain Kiang, or the New Dominion, I knew as little about that dependency of China as I know about Manchuria before I went there in 1902. My own idea was that the country was one of the wildest and most inhospitable places of the great Chinese empire, but on arrival I found it to be one of the most beautiful and best cultivated countries that I had seen in the Far East. I knew nothing about the people either except what I had heard.

The southern boundary of the New Dominion is formed by a natural wall of mountains called the Kwen Lun, which are a north-east offshoot of the Himalaya, beginning at Kartinan and stretching along the northern frontier of Tibet right down into the province of Kansuh in China proper. On the western boundary there is another range of mountains also from the Himalaya. Their names are of Chinese origin, Tien-shan, meaning sky mountains. The Chinese in Kansuh call the snowy peaks of the Kansuh mountains by the same name. These mountains are in the west and north of Chinese Turkestan and form a natural bulwark against Russian Turkestan and Siberia. Toward the latter country on the north side of Tien-shan innumerable mountain streams, swollen with melted snow in the summer, create large swamps in the plains, similar to the Lob-nor swamps on the north side of the Kwen Lun. These swamps would undoubtedly retard the progress of an invading force from the north which could not enter Chinese territory from that side except by the Chinese Imperial highway, and then it would be found that that road would be very difficult to pass. The plains forming the northern boundary of Chinese Turkestan are called the Tungan plains, being partly swamp and partly meadow, large stretches also being covered with thick undergrowth. The country is very beautiful and there is an abundance of game. Within sight of the snowy peaks of the Tien-shan mountains the scene is most gorgeous, particularly in the morning and evening, when the crimson rays of the sun light up the snow on these majestic ranges with an indescribable splendour.

The Dominion is divided into two parts, these parts also being subdivided into provinces. On the borders of Russian Turkestan are two smaller cities, Ili and Kula, the former being chiefly inhabited by Chinese and many people of other nationalities, particularly those of Central Asia, the latter being the Russian settlement. One of the two rivers of Chinese Turkestan is the Ili river, coming from the north, western slopes of the Tien-shan mountains not far from Kula, and flowing from east to west into Lake Balkash in south western Siberia. On account of its rapid current it is not navigable until far into the plains of Siberia. The other river is the Tarim, a union of four other rivers, and flows through the desert of Takla Makan for about 1,500 miles, emptying itself in the Lob-nor swamps. Dr S. Hedin explored this river in 1898. The Tarim is not navigable on account of being choked with desert sand, in many places. The greater part of this vast region is a desert and unsuitable for cultivation, but the mountains contain immense stores of minerals, amongst them being diamonds, jasper, agate, gold, silver, copper, etc. Here in the heart of Asia hidden away under barren mountains are treasures reserved which a regenerated China would be able to supply the demands of the markets of the world.

There is little known about the early history of Chinese Turkestan. Excavations made on the spot by various archaeological expeditions have brought to light remains of buried cities and monasteries containing many ancient manuscripts, fresco paintings and sculptures marvellously well preserved, the appearance of which has partly overturned the theories of the great historians and scientists, and partly confirmed their opinion on the history and people of Chinese Turkestan. In 1906, Professor Grimwold, of the Berlin Museum for Archaeology, was sent to Turpan by the Emperor to investigate the ruins of the ancient royal seat of King Dinkannas, the king of the ancient Wiguers, who ruled the country and built a city there which he named after himself, more than 2,000 years ago. The ruins are still visible in a circumference of about ten miles. Visiting these ruins in January of last year I had a good look at the place. On the east side of these remarkable ruins, encamped in a village called Karschodch, the famous professor with two of my countrymen who were his assistants. They were just about to finish their sketches and report of the work they had been doing there, and, staying with them two days, I was privileged to get first-hand information reflecting also on the ancient history of Chinese Turkestan. On the authority of his newly-made discoveries the professor stated that this country had been one of the dependencies of three of the successive world empires—the Persian, Macedonian and Roman—until the time of the migration of nations when Attila made a big upheaval in Asia and Europe. The designs of palaces, dwelling houses, paintings and sculptures which they excavated from the ruins of Dinkannas showed a highly developed taste and refined culture such as have been found

only under the ruins of ancient Rome, Persia and Athens. What is now Chinese Turkestan was then a dependency of the great western empires, the bridge on which the products of their civilisation penetrated into the East and right down into China before the great wall was built. Afterwards the country was split up into small kingdoms, almost every city having its king.

The number of native Turkomans in Chinese Turkestan is estimated to be about two million and there are besides several mixed races.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

On the 6th inst. one of the Chinese public vaccinators, together with a number of other people, got into a small boat in order to cross from Aberdeen to Yungshwan. When part way over, one of the crew stood up to hoist a sail, with the result that the bow of the boat immediately became submerged and the craft turned turtle. All the occupants, including a five-year-old child and a baby of three months, were cast into the sea, but all were saved with the exception of the child, whose body was discovered later under the upturned boat.

An inquiry was held to-day at the Magistrate's office on the case. The verdict was to the effect that death was due to drowning, but that there was no evidence to show how the boat capsized. The boatman was placed in the dock on a charge of carrying more than the regulation number of passengers, and was fined \$10.

REVIEW.

Principles and Practice of Boiler Construction, by W. D. CRAIKHEAD, M. I. Mech. E., Sydney, Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Hongkong, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Engineers will gladly welcome the second edition of Craikhead's well known manual on the Principles and Practice of Boiler Construction. This book first appeared in 1894 and so great was the demand for it that in a few years it was selling at a premium, as much as £2 having been paid for a single copy. The second edition has been completely revised and enlarged and can be thoroughly recommended to all practical men. Mr Craikhead remarks in his preface:—"During recent years exceptional advancement has been made in the various branches of engineering, but in none has the progression been so marked as in boiler construction. Working pressures have been more than doubled owing to iron being practically discarded for boiler work, the punching machine for riveting is out of date, hand riveting is doomed, so is local heat and flapping—in fact, boiler-shop practice has been completely revolutionized. For heavy standard work machinery does almost everything, while the quality of steel is greatly improved, and every plate, bolt, rivet and stay is so minutely measured and carefully calculated that to design and construct a modern high-pressure boiler for either land or sea requires a large amount of knowledge, skill and practical experience."

The headings under which are grouped the various subjects dealt with in this book are as follows:—Properties of Iron and Steel, Cylindrical Boilers, Cylindrical Furnaces, Spherical Ends, Flat Surfaces, Compressive Stress, Steam Domes, Opening in Boiler Shells, Riveting, Safety Valves, Steam Pipes, Feed, Heat, Draught, etc., Water Tube Boilers, Board of Trade Regulations, Lloyd's Rules for Survey and Construction, Tables of Areas of Circles, etc. It will thus be seen that in its 363 pages are comprised everything which the practical engineer requires to learn about boiler construction. The language used is plain and suitable for the workshop, while all the formulas are remarkable for their clearness of statement. Altogether this is a Manual which should be on every engineer's bookshelf.

WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 11th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has risen moderately over China, and fallen considerably in Vladivostok and Japan. The depression lying over Manchuria yesterday, has moved into the N. part of the Sea of Japan. An area of high pressure is situated over the continent to the North of the Upper Yangtze. Fresh to strong monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.8 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-morrow:—

FORECAST DISTRICT.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood: N. winds, fresh to strong.
2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. wind fresh to strong.
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lintao: Same as No. 1.
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: N. winds, fresh to strong.

EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED.
(THIS is done with Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and if you are not satisfied with using two-thirds of the bottle according to directions, return what is left, and our money will be refunded. For sale by all chemists and druggists.)

TIFFINS! TIFFINS! TIFFINS!!!

From Tuesday, February 9

FIRST-CLASS TIFFINS SERVED AT BERTOLONE'S

CAFE.

CUISINE SUPERVISED BY EUROPEAN CHEF.

G. BERTOLONE,
Telephone No. 787.
No. 27, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

ROBINSON
PIANO Co., Ltd.

BABY GRANDS.

BY
MAKERS OF THE
HIGHEST REPUTE

BECHSTEIN, HAAKE,
STEINWAY.

ABSOLUTELY
UNRIVALLED.

CREDIT TERMS
OR
10% for CASH.

YOU
ARE INVITED
TO SUBSCRIBE TO OUR
CIRCULATING
LIBRARY.

LATEST NOVELS BY THE BEST
AUTHORS (COLONIAL EDITION)
ARRIVE EVERY MAIL.

PURCHASER of one Novel
at \$1.00 becomes a member
and is entitled to exchange
same for any other novel on
payment of 20 cents cash, Hong-
kong currency, for every change.

Treasure Valley, by Marion Keith.
The Other Side, by Curtis York.
The Blindness of Virtue, by Coma Hamilton.
The Conventualists, by R. H. Benson.
In Wolf's Clothing, by G. Garvie.
Sole Snare, by W. Le Queux.
Maid of Honour, by Robert Altken.
Paddy, the next Best Thing, by Gertrude Christian.
The Judgment of Hingborough, by R. E. Fennell.
Red Love, by G. Wentworth Jones.
Flowers of Fire, by G. B. Burgess.
Mr. Boker of the Blacks, by John Macnough.
Patricia Barrow, by Winifred James.
The Rescuer, by Percy White.
The Ship of Venice, by Rachel Skote Mcnamara.
Some Ladies in Haste, by R. W. Chambers.
The London Plot, by Carlton Dawe.
The Web of Circumstance, by Isabel Brough.
The House Pimpernel, by Baroness Orczy.
The Luck of Norman Dale, by Barry Pain and James Blyth.
The Land of Silent Feet, by Arthur O. Fisher.

WATKINS, LIMITED,
APOTHECARIES' HALL

WATKINS' BUILDING,
27, Queen's Road Central,
HONGKONG.

SPORTING.

Rugby Football.

HONGKONG & NAVY.

The under-mentioned will represent the Hongkong Football Club in a Rugby match against the Navy on Friday, kick off at 5 p.m.—Back, E. L. Shaw; three-quarters, A. A. Clifton, A. Gregory, R. E. H. Oliver, A. E. Wood; halves, L. I. Blackburn, W. S. Hone; forwards, F. G. Hall, H. W. Lester, P. Linton, W. B. Stanton, S. P. Warbrook, E. D. C. Wolfe.

VICTORIA CINEMATOGRAPE.

Notwithstanding the many other attractions, those of the Victoria Cinematograph continue to draw the public every night. All the pictures are frequently changed and the refined singing and dancing still captivate those present and the appreciation accorded to the artists for their efforts is very marked. To-night a special programme is to be given, when a series of six Shanghai street scenes will be exhibited for the first time. Patrons would do well to attend early in order to secure a seat.

PNEUMONIA.

OLD people and those who have weak lungs cannot be too careful in guarding against this disease. Pneumonia often results from a cold or a strain of influenza, and can be prevented by the timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. We have in yet to hear of an attack of pneumonia where Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was taken. For sale by all chemists and druggists.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE & TACOMA, VIA MOJI,
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing date, 1909.
SUVERIO	6282	W. Shotton	13th Feb. at 5 p.m.
GYMERIO	4102	J. O. A. Hall	11th March.
KUMERIO	6232	F. S. Cowley	8th April.
INVERIO	4789	R. J. Horie	6th May.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers. PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. For further information, apply to:

Dodwell & Co., Limited,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

THE UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY, LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON,
(Pioneers of the Asbestos trade).

ALEXANDER, FERGUSON & CO., LD., GLASGOW
(Now Points, Oils, Furnishes, etc.)

BROMELL PATENTS CO., LD., LIVERPOOL.
THE UNITED FLEXIBLE METALLIC TUBING CO., LD.
THE 'BURKA' ANTIPOULING COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.
BRITISH BOILER CLEANING & ENAMILLING CO., LD.
'CAURICEDALE' ANTI-FRICTION PLASTIC METAL.
'RUBEROID' ROOFINGS.
ASPINALL'S SANALENE GLOSS.

DODWELL & CO., LD., General Managers.
2, Queen's Buildings.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW
YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST
FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. SURUGAAbout 23rd February.
FOR FREIGHT & FURTHER PARTICULARS, APPLY
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITERS.

The Underwood Machine is the best in the market and has been awarded the grand prize at St. Louis Exposition.

ITS WRITING IS ALWAYS IN
SIGHT.
It is speedy and durable.

It has a UNIVERSAL KEYBOARD
and it is an excellent manteloid.
For further particulars and price, apply to—
DODWELL & COMPANY LTD.,
AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

HORN'SBY-STOCKPORT
GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.

CHEAPEST FORM OF POWER KNOWN.
COST OF RUNNING, LESS THAN HALF-A-CENT PER HORSE
POWER PER HOUR.

THESE MAKERS' ENGINES SECURED THE GOLD MEDAL AT THE
FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION, LONDON, AND AT THE
WINNIPEG EXHIBITION, CANADA.

OVER 11,000 IN DAILY USE.

HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.

A awarded the £1,000 Prize offered by the War Office for the Best
Military Tractor, together with £150 BONUS for exceeding
the requirements of the conditions by 45 PER CENT.
It is acknowledged to be the best in the world and has the largest
sale. Works by itself. Reliable, Safe and Economical.
QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

HOISTING ENGINES & PILE DRIVERS
made by the LIDGERWOOD MANFG. Co.

PUMPS

Various makes in stock, including TANGIE & WORTHINGTON.

COIR ROPE

All sizes from 2" to 6" always in stock.

AGENTS FOR:

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. (of New York).
Electrical Plant and Appliances.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
All Kinds of Machinery and
Engineering Supplies.

CONSOLIDATED PNEUMATIC
TOOL CO., LTD.
Pneumatic Tools and Air Compressors
for working on Iron, Wood or Rock.

ALBANY ENGINEERING CO.
The 'Albany' Rotary Pump.

W. B. HAIGH & CO., LTD.,
Saw Mill Machinery.

DUGGAN, NEEL & McCORMICK, LD.
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.,
and
Various other Manufactures.

KITSON LIGHT

A Brilliant, Safe and Cheap Illuminant by Kerosene Oil.
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Sole Agents.

OREGON PINE
LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

JOHN & ROBERT HARVEY & CO., LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED 1770.

THE Under-mentioned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong and South
China for the above Company's
WHISKIES.
Harvey's 'Special' \$14 Per Case.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, October 1, 1908.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

Table with shipping schedules for Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, including destinations like Colombo, India, Australasia, Egypt, Brindisi, etc.

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following:-

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS

Table with shipping schedules for intermediate steamers, including destinations like Malta, Sicily, etc.

These steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

Table with shipping schedules for The Eastern & Australian Mail Service, including destinations like Australia, etc.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

For further particulars, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, November 2, 1908.

HONGKONG-MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Table with shipping schedules for China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, including destinations like Manila, etc.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Table with shipping schedules for Java-China-Japan Line, including destinations like Java, China, Japan, etc.

THE Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Northern and Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Yokohama, 1st Floor.

Shipping.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

S.S. 'MAEDONIA', 10,500 tons.

CAPTAIN C. D. BENNETT, R.N.R. THIS THROUGH MAIL STEAMER FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, Via BOMBAY, WILL leave Hongkong, on MARCH 20th, 1909, staying at Bombay 24 hours, only and is due to arrive at:-

MARSEILLES... April 17th. LONDON... April 24th.

FARES TO LONDON:- 1st Saloon... £71.10 Single. £106.14 Return. 2nd... £48.8 £ 72.12

For further Particulars apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, November 25, 1908.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, etc.

HEAD OFFICE:- LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the World. BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at low rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED. FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

Head Office for the Far East:- 16, DES VUEX ROAD, Hongkong.

Japan Office:- 14, WATER STREET, Yokohama.

Hongkong, April 4, 1908.

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the New Twin Screw Steamship MINNESOTA.

28,000 TONS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG KONG And SEATTLE, U. S. A.

Sailing Dates Subject to Change.

'MINNESOTA', Captain Chas. AUSTIN. THURSDAY, 6th May, at Noon, 1909.

Calling at Manila, P.I. Westbound and omitting Shanghai Eastbound.

Direct connections at Seattle with Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways for all points in the United States and Canada; also with Atlantic Steamship Lines for all points in Great Britain and on the Continent.

Direct connection at Hong Kong for Manila, Straits Settlements, Java, India, London and Paris.

LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS:- Saloon and Staterooms (all outside rooms), Music room, Library, Smoking room, Nursery, Laundry, Telephone, etc.

Time-Prepaid Cabin passengers may travel by rail if desired between ports of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, without extra charge.

For convenience of business cabin passengers return tickets are interchangeable with London and lines between Japan, China and Hong Kong.

For full information regarding freight or passage apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Agents.

HONGKONG, February 8, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship TOURANE.

Captain LARCHELLE will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 15th February.

For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, January 15, 1909.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship GREGORY APOAR.

Captain SUTHERLAND will be despatched for the above ports on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 10, 1909.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship BRITANNIA, Captain S. B. BARNHAM, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, etc., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1909, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship Mooltan, 10,000 tons, from Colombo, Pa.

secured before departure from Hongkong, Bill and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Transfer (under management) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer, proceeding to Marseilles, and London; other cargo for London, etc., will be covered by a Bill, by the R.M.S. Egypt, one in London on the 2nd April, 1909.

Passes will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are secured.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 11, 1909.

BRITISH CONSUL AT KASHGAR.

After protracted negotiations, the Chinese Government has consented to recognize a British Consul Officer at Kashgar, where for many years Mr. George Macartney, O.I.E., son of the late Sir Halliday Macartney, has officiated without possessing any particular status. Hitherto this gentleman had been described officially as Special Assistant for Chinese Affairs to the Residence in Kashgar, with a seat of office at Kashgar, where, indeed, he has resided for the past 15 years. In noticing the appointment the Pall Mall Observer says:- "The new Consul is an ideal selection for the post, and of this there can be no two opinions. A young man, brilliantly trained and with his heart in his work, he is, perhaps the most perfect linguist in the Anglo-Indian Government service. Educated at Paris University, he speaks French, German, Russian, and English with equal fluency. In addition he is no less at home in Chinese, Hindustani, Turki, Persian, and the various dialects of Kashgar. Although Kashgar is isolated, residence there demands familiarity with many languages for all sorts of people come and go therein, from Europe as from Asia, in the course of 12 months, and all usually making some demand upon the services of the British agent."

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT ON A TOKAIDO EXPRESS TRAIN.

The Kobe Herald of February 1st says:- An extraordinary incident occurred on the Tokyo express train which left here last Friday evening. After the rush for dinner was over four foreign gentlemen arranged with the attendant in the dining saloon to take one of the tables for a game of bridge. After playing for some time a Japanese passenger who was, we are informed, obviously inebriated, interfered, and in a manner more forcible than polite charged the foreign men with gambling. This unbecoming intrusion was naturally resented and the fellow-passenger was in effect told to mind his own business. A little later he returned with another passenger and again raised objections. An altercation ensued, but there was no disturbance. However, to the amazement of the small party of foreign residents and visitors, when the train entered Gifu station a number of policemen boarded the train and arrested the party, compelling them, despite their protests and explanations, to leave the train. This, of course, they did, amid the jeers of the Japanese who had caused the trouble and the confusion. After a detention of about three hours the party were allowed to proceed, and they reached Yokohama at midday on Saturday. We understand that the Police showed anything but an arbitrary or unfriendly spirit and if anything seemed reluctant, to be called on to interfere. Strange to say, the names of the members of the party were not even taken down, though we believe one of the foreigners voluntarily gave his card to a policeman who was sent, though to land him, his own crest. The matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities and doubtless more will be heard of the outrageous affair.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent.

THE Steamship 'MO' TOUMERTSHIRE, will be despatched above on or about TUESDAY, the 23rd February.

For Freight, etc., apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, January 27, 1909.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship the above-named vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Delivery of Cargo to be made at the vessel will be discharged at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 5 p.m., MONDAY, February 8th, 1909, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All cargo undischarged FRIDAY, 12th February, 1909, at 12 Noon, will be subject to rent.

All claims and otherwise damaged cargo will be claimed at the above Company's Godowns on WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb., 1909, at 10 a.m.

R. SILVERSTONE, General Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1909.

ROYO KIKEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship the above-named vessel having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining on board after 5 p.m., MONDAY, the 8th February, 1909, will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All cargo undischarged on SATURDAY, February 13th, 1909, at 12 Noon, will be subject to rent.

All claims and otherwise damaged cargo will be claimed at the above Company's Godowns on THURSDAY, the 11th Feb., 1909, at 10 a.m.

S. SILVERSTONE, General Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1909.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA & EUROPE, via DAIREN (DALNY).

MAIN RAILWAY LINE.-Semi-Weekly Express Service from Dairen to Changhai (Kwangchun), in connection with Siberian Express trains at Harbin, by a train composed of excellently equipped Sleeping and Dining Cars expressly built for the Company by the Pullman Car Co.

BRANCH RAILWAY LINES:- Rongou Line.-For Rongou (Kwangchun), 2 hours from Dairen. Yinkou Line.-For Yinkou (Nanchang), 2 hours from Dairen. Anqing-Hsien Line.-A light railway from Mukden to Anqing-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE.-Regular Direct Weekly Service by the fast Passenger Steamer "Hosho Maru" (3,571 tons) sailing from Dairen every Monday and from Shanghai every Friday, in connection with the South Manchuria Express and Trans-Siberian Express (International Train de Ligne).

RAILWAY HOTELS.-YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add.: "YAMATO") at DAIREN (Dalny), PORT ARTHUR and CHANGCHUN (Kwangchun), all managed by the Company and provided with every convenience, luxury, and comfort.

TICKET AGENTS in the FAR EAST & EUROPE:- MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON, and the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR and EXPRESS TRAINS CO.

FUSHUN COAL. FUSHUN COLLIERIES.-Fushun Steam Coal is supplied at Dairen, Yinkou, etc. South Manchuria Railway Company, DAIREN. Tel. Add.: "MANCHUO." Codes: A.B.C., 5th Ed., A.I. and LUBER'S. Hongkong, January 1, 1909.

Hotels.

KING'S HOTEL, WEI-HAI-WEI.

THIS First-Class Hotel is now under new management and has recently been thoroughly renovated. It contains spacious reception, bed, and billiard rooms and is very well situated on high ground and commands a fine view of the Harbour and surrounding Country, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light. Hot and Cold Water laid on. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to DUNCAN CLARK, Manager, WEI-HAI-WEI.

January 14, 1909.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

HIGH-CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA ROOMS. Private Bath and Billiard Rooms. Hot and Cold Water throughout. Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required). Electric Passenger Elevator to each Floor. Tables d'Hote at SEPARATE TABLES. Tel. Address: "VICTORIA," Hongkong.

For Terms, etc., apply to the MANAGER. Hongkong, October 2, 1908.

'BRASSIDE' PRIVATE HOTEL.

STANDING in its own grounds with Tennis and Croquet Lawns, Large airy, well furnished Rooms, every home comfort, and fine view of the Harbour. Telephone, No. 690. Apply to:- MRS. F. W. WAITE, "Brasside," 20, Macdonnell Road. Hongkong, September 2, 1908.

'KINGSCLERE' PRIVATE HOTEL.

APPROACHED from Kennedy Road and Macdonnell Road. Tel. No. 134. Tel. Address: "KINGSCLERE," A.B.C. Code, 4th Ed. Electric light, hot and cold water throughout. Billiards, tennis, croquet, putting green and fine stabling for horses. Proprietress, Mrs. F. WAITE. Hongkong, September 1, 1908.

VICTORIA HOTEL, SHANGHAI, CANTON.

Manager, Mr. H. HAYES. Telegraphic Address: "Victoria," Canton. Situated on the British Concession.

MACAO HOTEL, MACAO.

Manager, Mr. H. N. BRAYFORD. Telephone Address: "Farmer Macao." Situated in the Centre of the "Praya Grande." Both Hotels electrically lighted and under experienced European supervision. GRUBBER and GRUBBER PROVIDED. Every information and special attention to Tourists. Reasonable Rates. Wm. J. BARRER, Proprietor. Macao, May 15, 1908.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail.

THE CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

Published by the CHINESE CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

